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REMEDY
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes.

IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Side, Retention or Non-retention of Urine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE.

It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have used it and who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

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all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to

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And all points in the South-West.

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House and 10 acres of land in Norridgewock, finely located. Price, $1100.

A 5-story brick block in Lewiston.

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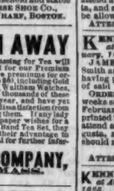

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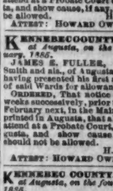

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YOUNG MEN The Voltaic Belt Co. of Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts on trial for thirty days to men young or old afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality, lack of nerve force, premature decay, and all kindred troubles. Also rupture, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 1y9

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Maine Farmer.

A sensible stock man remarks that it is better to buy a good animal with a poor pedigree than a poor animal with a good pedigree.

American breeders of Southdown sheep will regret to learn that the famous and long established flock of Lord Walsingham is to be disposed by public auction sometime next summer.

The receipts of sheep at the Chicago Stock Yards shows a wonderful growth during the last few years. In 1880, there were received 335,810 head of sheep; in 1881, 493,624; in 1882, 638 887; in 1883, 749,917; in 1884, 801 630; an increase of considerably over 100 per cent. in four years.

The seedmen's catalogue are circulating in anticipation of the opening spring. The seed trade is of vast extent. Why do not some of our enterprising young men start up in the business of growing seeds here in our own State. There is an opening in this direction well worthy of attention. Certain kinds of seeds may be grown here to good advantage.

Of the labors devolving upon farmers during the season of midwinter there are none that so largely affects their prosperity as that of giving the closest attention to the needs of their domestic animals. Comfort and content are the imperative conditions of thrift, and the farmer who expects success will see to it that the animals under his control, have these in the fullest measure possible.

Mr. B. J. Stone, a noted breeder of Ayrshire cattle, of Westboro, Mass., is feeding fifty head of mixed cattle, large and small, on steamed food, at a daily cost of ten cents a head for the fodder and grain. Mr. Stone has practiced this method of feeding for several years, and is still a warm advocate of its economy. If nothing further is gained, there certainly is an advantage in our cold climate from feeding food in a warm state.

Mr. Emmett S. Goff contributes a scientific paper to the *American Naturalist*, to show that there is a relation between color and flavor in fruits and vegetables. Mildness and sweetness accompany light-colored flesh to a greater extent than dark colored, he contends. All those who know blanching celery removes a bitterness must assent to this proposition, and the list of examples he gives proves that the rule is the same all through.

Mr. J. H. Hale favors pine needles for strawberry mulch; it is neat, and if no more is put on than enough to protect against thaws in winter, the plants will push through in spring, and it can remain during the growing season to keep the fruit clean. Another suggestion is to raise near the bed a piece of sowed corn, let it grow quite tall and apply after the ground freezes. Beside being cheap and within easy reach, it has the great advantage over straw of freedom from weed seeds, which give great trouble.

Vermont rejoices over carrying off the leading prizes on butter and cheese at the World's Exposition at New Orleans, made in the New England and Middle States. Well, there is no reason why Vermont should not make a good display of products any section, and if she had the pluck to put in her exhibits, the rest of New England will rejoice with her over her good standing. But what about the competition? It is not a difficult matter to carry off the honors where there is nothing against you. We want to know how many were excelled before passing judgment on the magnitude of the triumph.

Extract from the speech of Hon. A. G. Lebroke, Senator from Piscataquis county, in Senate, Feb. 5, in favor of an act to establish a State experimental and fertilizer control station:

"Remarks have been made not at all complimentary to the Grangers of our State. Mr. President, the Grangers of Maine are numerous enough to be respected. They possess honesty earned wealth enough to be respected, they are intelligent enough to be respected, and they have political strength enough to be respected. If they do not hear that their rights have been guarded and protected in this legislature, we shall be likely to hear from them in a manner not to be misunderstood."

The Wisconsin dairymen find obstacles in the way of winter dairying so formidable to them as to discourage efforts in this direction. These obstacles are the responsibilities of winter dairying, the rigorous climate of the State, and the bad and drifted roads that would have to be more promptly opened and kept open, to enable the dairymen to deliver milk. Here and there a dairyman with a large herd, or a few dairymen living close to the central point of the factory would be able to keep it filled, but for the general factories as well as the isolated farmers, contiguous to the more central points, will close milk production in winter in most of Wisconsin, despite of all arguments and despite all the facts the few can bring to bear upon them.

At the late annual meeting of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture the veteran secretary, Col. R. P. Morgan, declined to be a candidate for re-election, and Col. Charles F. Mills was elected his successor by acclamation. The retiring officer may well feel proud of his ten years' faithful work in the service of one of the most progressive agricultural boards in the nation. The annual reports of this department during the decade which closes Mr. Fisher's connection with the work, have rarely been equaled in the whole range of agricultural literature. Chief among the brilliant successes achieved during this period will, of course, be mentioned the great American Fat-Stock Show; an undertaking inaugurated in the nature of an experiment, and which has been carried forward to the fullest measure of success. The new incumbent, Col. Mills, will require no introduction to those with whom he will be thrown in contact.

At the grand ensilage meeting in New York a few weeks since, where the attendance was largely made up of amateur farmers whose farming is conducted by fortune, a circumstance occurred which went to prove what we have long known, that high skill, complete knowledge and an ability to express it frequently, is found among the humble farmers who lead in their own work. A committee appointed to examine samples awarded their preference to a sample sent in by a quiet young farmer from New Jersey, Mr. McIlroy of Trenton. The gentleman was invited to give his methods, and so interesting was he called on numerous questions from the gentlemen present. These he answered with such promptness and such clearness, and at the same time showed so thorough a knowledge of every feature and every detail, as to greatly please those who were talking farming by proxy, and they unanimously passed him an especial vote of thanks. Commend us to an intelligent farmer who himself knows what he is about. This incident shows that his knowledge will command respect anywhere.

Farming in Maine.

There appears to be on the part of many of our farmers a feeling of despondency in the future outlook of Maine farming. The rapid and developed resources of the rich prairie soils of the West with advantages of quick and cheap transportation of their immense production to the markets of the East, brings eastern farmers into a competition that may feel that they cannot successfully meet. While it is true our farmers cannot compete with the West in growing wheat and corn for market, yet it is not true that there are no lines of effort in which we can successfully employ labor and capital in farming here in Maine.

Agriculture in Maine demands as a condition of success that there be intelligence and business principles applied to its prosecution. If we fear the competition to which we must inevitably submit in agricultural pursuits, what then? Can we avoid competition by engaging in something else? Certainly not. Competition is not peculiar to agriculture. It is equally as sharp in manufactures, in commerce, in every occupation in which labor seeks a livelihood. Nearly all intelligent farmers are in accord

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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and have accepted as a fact that stock husbandry is the basis of profitable farming in Maine. It is not, however, our present purpose to discuss the subject of stock husbandry, however great we deem its importance. Our present aim is more simple, though possibly less thought of than the seemingly larger interest to which we have alluded.

The home supply affords a market and a compensation to the farmer not often duly appreciated.

To that extent the farmer is able from his own soil to supply the needs of his family, brings with it the fullest satisfaction and compensation that labor is capable of giving. The family who labor industriously are entitled to the best fruits of their labor. This in the farmer's home means very much indeed. Pure air to breathe, pure water to drink, are the essentials of health. Fruits in their season, both wild and cultivated, are easily accessible and always to be had fresh from vine, bush or tree. Vegetables fresh from the soil or from the winter store in the cool cellar are always at command. The orchard supplies in variety and abundance, fruit much more delicious than the Baldwin and Russet grown for market.

From the dairy, sweet, pure milk and rich cream and always supplied in abundance.

Neither would we forget

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower."

And this rich store of delectable sweetness is the reward of those who attend to the wants of these industrious workers.

But why enumerate the thousand blessings that are at the command of the industrious workers upon the farm? Oh, no! we will not omit the poultry yard, for what farmer boy of "Ye olden time" does not bring to mind the veritable

"White old hen with yellow legs
That laid us boys so many eggs
Which from the nest the boys had taken
To put into cake or fry with bacon."

Try us nothing of a fat pullet or cockerel now and then.

This home demand is constant and the means of supply come regularly with the returning season. To the extent the farmer is able from his own soil to supply the wants of his household, he need fear no competition. Farmers, have we duly appreciate the advantages we have in supplying our families with the best the field, the garden and orchard yield?

The Significance of Thirty-Six Pounds a Week.

It is a fact admitted without question that the cow Mary Ann of St. Lambert, the property of Mr. Valancey E. Fuller of Hamilton, Ont., has produced the enormous quantity of 36 pounds 12½ ounces of butter in seven days. The test was conducted at the Canada Jersey Cattle Club, appointed for the purpose, and their report is entirely reliable. The test commenced Sept. 23rd and closed Sept. 30th. The committee had charge of the milking of the cow, and the care, oversight and keeping of the milk, cream and butter until the final weighing. The care and feeding of the cow during the trial was at the pleasure of her keeper. She was calved March 26, 1879, and therefore at the time of her trial was about 5½ years old.

The committee in charge of the cow during her wonderful performance describe, and their report is as follows:

The cow was fed by the manager at his discretion, and he informs us that at the beginning of the test she was eating thirty-five imperial quarts of feed per day, consisting of the following: Twenty quarts ground oats, ten quarts pea-meal, three quarts ground oil-cake, two quarts wheat bran, and that this was increased up to about fifty quarts per day, the composition of the above food being varied. She was also fed a small quantity of roots, and was partial to apples. She always appeared (excepting once) greedy for her food. This was divided up into from five to seven feeds. The cow was kept with Ida of St. Lambert in a small pasture of withered clover—very poor feed—with no undergrass at all, and which could not produce a flow of milk, but the whole feed was given to enrich it.

Mary Ann is long-bodied, with a wedge-shaped, wide-spread barrel, and exceedingly deep through the chest, weighing 1050. She is very strongly built, very fine headed, with bones turning in, a little long in the face, rather straight, very well-sprung open ribs; is very long from the hip to the rump; has a very large belly escutcheon, good milk veins, very large and tortuous, and many udder veins.

Ever since she got over her calving the cow has been fed rich food with the intention of producing rich milk rather than a flow, and keeping in mind the test that was before her; and if their statements are correct she really has been fed for this test for nearly two months, and certainly the color and density of her milk bears out its great richness in butter fat.

The committee might have added that during cold weather the cow has been kept blanketed and her limbs kept wrapped in flannels.

While the head is swimming over the fact of such an enormous yield of butter, it is well to collect our senses and coolly inquire, What is the significance of this great yield of butter obtained under the conditions of feed and care required to secure it? A cow is sometimes found on our hands which, with common treatment and the usual amount of feed, will make only 200 pounds of butter in a year. We say, and truthfully too, that cow is not worth the having. Why? Because she does not give butter enough to pay for her keeping. Among dairymen a cow is kept for what can be gotten from her. If it costs more to get the product than those products are worth, then the work is only leading to final bankruptcy. Those cows are worth the most to the farmer, and the public, which will yield the largest margin of profit.

The cost of feeding Mary Ann of St. Lambert in this test, at present prices, leaving out all cost for the extreme care required, must have amounted to $1.35 per day. Her five pounds and over of butter each day at 30 cents would be worth $1.57.

A two-pounds-a-day cow is a good one. We have cows among us that will make that amount as a daily cost of 25 to 28 cents for feed. As a performer can any one see why such a cow is not worth as much as Mary Ann of St. Lambert? There are more cows that will make one and a half pounds per day at a daily cost for feed of 23 cents. These cows never command fancy prices, yet as butter makers it is quite certain they are as profitable as the famous yielders.

If the superior value is not found in their butter making powers, these wonderful cows have a value as breeders. It is a fact well known among breeders, that these remarkable cows seldom transmit their wonderful powers to their offspring. But, admitting that they do, is there actually a superior value to an offspring that is incapable of showing superior profits from her keeping? There certainly comes no essential advantage from multiplying a family that brings to its owner no larger profits. A thirty-six pound cow, then, incapable of producing butter at a less cost than ordinary cows, and incapable of bringing on offspring that will do it, is shorn of that imaginary value which they are selling for, when considered from a practical standpoint. It is well enough for us at times to pause and consider what we are chasing after. It is admitted that great performers sell for bewildering prices. It can do us no harm to consider whether such values have a substantial foundation to rest upon.

Rolfs Apple--Enquiry.

Your readers saw in the *Farmer* some time since a description of a favorite apple, called the Rolfe apple originated in Piscataquis county. Tree peddlers have been here taking orders for that variety of trees. Some of your subscribers would like to know if the peddlers are reliable and the trees are true to name.

M.

Brunswick.

When you ask us if "peddlers are reliable," you ask too much. We do not know. We have heard remarks made about tree peddlers that could not in any way be construed as a compliment to their trustworthiness. When you ask if "the trees are true to name," an appeal to the fruit would bring the answer—"Not always."

We have taken some pains to learn whether nurserymen have been propagating the Rolfe apple, and find that scions were obtained several years ago from trees in Piscataquis county, where the kind originated. Sufficient time has now elapsed so that probably some trees of the variety may be large enough to place on sale. To what extent they have been multiplied we do not learn, but should suppose the time since scions were taken was not long enough to furnish them in large numbers.

Fruit growers should consider well whether they want it. In central Maine it is a fall apple about the season of Gravenstein. It is a good apple, yet not of so high quality as the last named. We look upon the acquisition to Piscataquis, but that does not prove that it would be so in localities where so good or better fruit can be grown equally well.

Farmers' Institutes.

The severe storm of last week prevented the holding of an Institute at Waldo, as advertised. At Albion, Dr. G. A. Peirce was the only speaker who succeeded in reaching the hall. The farmers of that, and adjoining towns, came together, some with teams but many on foot, and the afternoon was given to a discussion of the poultry question. The audience thus extended the speaker to remain and address the citizens in the evening on some other subject, but the occasion was such that he was obliged to decline. There was a large audience when time and condition of roads were considered, and all expressed disappointment that the Institute could not be carried out. A unanimous vote was taken to request the Secretary of the Board to arrange another meeting at that place as soon as practicable.

Thursday, at Vassalboro, was a good day, and for once the clerk of the weather considered the rights and claims of the farmers. A large audience was present, large and the interest deep, in all the subjects presented. President Wiggin called the meeting to order, when Chas. W. Jones, Esq., gave a hearty welcome to the enterprising farmers, took the floor and in a pleasing manner extended a hearty welcome to the Board of Agriculture, to which he and his neighbors had been invited, and the introduction of the subject of the morning. Mr. Gilbert occupied a few minutes time in discussing the relative money and feeding value of the crops, and showed that wherever

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, February 19, 1885.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

C. S. ATHS will call upon our subscribers in Franklin county during February.

J. H. PRATT, will call upon our subscribers in Somerset county, during February.

The capital punishment law will not be disturbed this session, and cold-blooded murderers must hang.

A correspondent writing from New Orleans says "the exposition is good, and worthy of patronage from Maine people."

The state tax this year will be at the rate of 3½ mills on each dollar of the State valuation. The rate was four mills last year.

Frank A. Mansfield, Maine State College, '80, and a native of Camden, is pastor of a church at National City, Cal., eleven miles from the Mexican line. Mr. Mansfield is a graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

The Farmers' Congress at New Orleans adopted a memorial praying the United States Senate to adopt the House bill providing for a department of agriculture, the head of which shall be a cabinet officer. A committee was appointed to carry the memorial to Washington.

Photographic pictures of the Governor and Executive Council of 1883-4, were presented Tuesday, to Governor Robie, by the Council. The pictures were from the studio of Mr. Hoarn, Portland, and inserted in an elegant bronze frame, with a background of cardinal satin.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday, at Clinton, Wis., five suns were visible in various parts of the heavens at the same time. These were connected by an exceedingly large and brilliant circle. The oldest inhabitants admit they never saw anything like it, while the wise ones predict a terrible storm.

A charter is asked of the Legislature for the Bingham and Moose River Telephone and Telegraph Company. The incorporators named are Frank D. Randall, J. Manchester Haynes, S. J. Walton, Alonzo F. Adams, Isaac Newton, George Savage and John Webster. The amount of capital stock is not to exceed $10,000.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has gone to Washington, to be present at the ceremonies and the celebration of the completion of the Washington monument. Mr. Hamlin is one of the two survivors of the United States Senate who were present at the laying of the corner stone of the monument. The other four survivors are James W. Bradbury of this city, Alpheus Field of Michigan, R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia and Jefferson Davis of Mississippi.

The official statement of the finances of Aroostook county must be gratifying to the tax payers. The receipts for the year 1884, including $84.35 cash on hand, were $18 935.15. Expenditures, $17,868.83, leaving a cash balance in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1884, of $1,068.57. The resources of the county amount to $16,582.84; liabilities, $10,961.88; excess of resources, $5,620.96; showing a net gain during 1884 of $4,593.82.

It is curious how people come to the legislature, year after year, to have their names changed, when they can much more conveniently apply to the Probate courts of their counties, and effect the same object. The most of these applicants are women. As a general thing a committee of one can make a woman's name better than a committee of seven; but if the committee of one don't call round, then the Judge of Probate can be resorted to, without troubling the legislature.

General Grant's intimate friends continue to be very uneasy about his health. The extreme soreness of his tongue is regarded as very serious, and, besides, his whole system appears to be out of order, if not broken down. Physicians think that the change from active out-door life in the field, and from political duties at Washington, to a quiet, sedentary, luxurious existence in New York, has gradually undermined his health. He is a remarkably changed man from what he was a year ago, and all his acquaintances notice the change with concern.

Of the thirty-seven Presidential post offices in Maine, the terms of but seven expire during the present year, as follows: Auburn, Postmaster Henry Little, March 22d; Augusta, Mr. Manley, May 20th; Houlton, Mr. Woodbury, August 5th; Norway, Mr. Nevers, December 20; Rockland, Mr. Kimball, December 16th; Richmond, Mr. Spaulding, December 16th; Thomaston, Mr. Willis, December 20 h. The term of Collector Wakefield of Bath, will expire December 21st; that of Collector Burleigh of Houlton, March 21st, and that of Collector Sawyer of Wiscasset, May 17th next.

A prominent democratic member of Congress was visited Gov. Cleveland a few days ago, given the following as his impression of the composition of the Cabinet: Secretary of State, Senator Bayard of Delaware, if he will accept, if not Senator Pendleton; Secretary of the Treasury, Abram S. Hewitt of New York; Attorney General, Senator Garland of Arkansas; Postmaster-General, Senator Jonas of Louisiana; Secretary of the Interior, Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana; Secretary of the Navy, a New Englander man, probably Representative Seymour of Connecticut; Secretary of War, in doubt, General McLellan, General Franklin and several others being mentioned.

Senator-elect Evarts, of New York, is among the statesmen who figure in youthful love romances. He fell in love with his wife when she was sixteen and he a boy at college. She was the daughter of Governor Wardner of Vermont, and was as pretty as young Evarts was homely. They became engaged at her home in Vermont, and Evarts went away to New York, promising to return when he had made enough to warrant the proposed union. At twenty-five he made a name for himself as a lawyer, and was a member of one of the chief New York law firms—of one making, it is said, a total of $100 a year. At that time he married, and his wife, after bearing him thirteen children, is still well and happy.

We believe that the citizens of Maine will most heartily approve of the action of the Legislature in unanimously refusing to make an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to enlarge and remodel the State House. This sum, if appropriated, would have been but the beginning, and ere the building had been completed, it would have cost the tax-payers of this State a quarter of a million of dollars. Undoubtedly the State House is, in many respects, inferior to the Capitols of many of our States, but it should be remembered that Maine is not a State of large wealth or great population. Our Legislature only meets biennially, and is not in session on an average, more than seventy days. We have a building that has stood our wants and requirements for half a century, and it is good for half a century to come, unless Maine shall largely increase in population and wealth. The tax-payers of this State do not object to appropriations that are necessary for ornamental and reformatory institutions; they favor liberal appropriations for the true defenders of our country, nor will they complain of any proper sum appropriated and economically expended to improve and encourage agriculture and the mechanic arts, but they are radically opposed to any expenditure for mere show and parade.

Railroad Tariffs.

An attempt is now being made to induce the legislature to pass a bill declaring that railroads in this State shall not charge more for carrying freight or passengers a short distance than for carrying the same a long distance, and several petitions have been presented in support of this idea, and a hearing has taken place before the committee on railroads upon this subject. At the hearing it was shown that the Maine Central Railroad charged, for instance, more per car load for freight from Portland to Burnham than from Portland to Belfast, and more from Portland to Carmel and towns this side of Bangor, than from Portland to Bangor, and the people living in these towns ask for a law to prevent the road charging more for freight to their several points from Portland than, for instance, from Portland to Bangor, and they seem to think that this discrimination can be remedied by legislation. They do not ask the legislature, because of course they readily see that such legislation would be the absolute destruction of railroads to fix the price at which freight shall be carried, but they ask that the legislature shall by law say that all railroads cannot charge more for carrying freight one hundred miles than they charge for carrying it two hundred miles.

This discrimination does exist, and exists everywhere on railroads, and always will exist, and any attempt to regulate it by law will inevitably defeat the object sought. If it should become a law the Maine Central Railroad, for instance, would not lessen its freight charges to Clinton, Burnham, Pittsfield, Newport and Carmel; it would simply increase its rates to Bangor and to Belfast. But many people say, why should they charge less to Bangor and to Belfast, the distance being greater, than to these other points? The answer is plain, Bangor and Belfast have water communication. They are competing points. Long before the railroad existed Bangor and Belfast obtained their merchandise much cheaper than did Clinton, Burnham, Pittsfield, Newport and Carmel, for a merchant living in Bangor or Belfast obtained his freight by water communication, it was brought to his door by vessels; but a merchant living in either of these other towns were found to bring it to Belfast or Bangor by water and then transported it to his place of business by team. These gentlemen forget that nature itself has discriminated, and this nature itself has determined that some points are more accessible than others.

The rough the west this craze swept over the people, and they attempted by legislation to do just what some people are now asking the legislature of Maine to do. Iowa, notably Iowa, and Wisconsin passed these laws, and what was the result? Injury and ruin in many instances came to the farmers who asked for these laws. The railroads in every instance increased the rates of freight at their low and competing points, as this railroad would do by bringing Bangor up to Burnham and Carmel and the other points; but they will not bring Burnham and Carmel down to the dangur price. Again, so far as Maine is concerned, to-day, we look at an injury and destruction such legislation would be to the extreme eastern portion of this State, especially to Aroostook county, the great growing section of our State, remote from its markets. How could it get its products to the Boston market if this proposed law were passed? It must raise its hay and potatoes, and manufacture its shingles and get them into the Boston market to sell in competition with the shingle manufacturies of Penobscot and of New Hampshire, and with the farmers of Kennebec and Franklin and Androscoggin counties, and of Vermont, and of New Hampshire. The railroads of Maine, knowing that if the farmer of Aroostook and the manufacturer of Aroostook had to pay for his freight prorata to the farmer and manufacturer of western Maine, he never could sell a bunch of shingles, a bushel of potatoes or a pound of hay, other than what were consumed in his home market, so they have made a low rate, and hay and potatoes and shingles can be shipped from Aroostook to Boston to-day as cheaply as they can be from the interior counties of many of our States, but it enforced would utterly destroy the interests it was intended to benefit. Special rates are a relinquishment of a portion of the profit of a railroad which they divide with others for the purpose of bracing up industries that could not otherwise be carried on. It has been wisely said that the sovereignty of the people is undoubtedly supreme, but the people cannot on that account transgress with impunity the natural laws that govern commercial and financial affairs. No class or aggregation of classes however numerous or powerful can form themselves into groups for the purpose of controlling the business of others without destroying the basis and underlying principles of commercial life and the reby precipitating their own ruin in common with the interests they attack.

We cannot but regard any attempt to interfere with or regulate the business of the railroads of this State, to be detrimental to the business interests of every citizen. We know that it has in some quarters got to be popular to cry out against monopolies, and to talk about the rights of the poor men; man has rights irrespective of his wealth. Our people should not forget in looking at this question that it is a delicate and intricate one, and that it does not follow that because the people have the right to in a certain measure, restrict prices or regulate tariffs, that they should exercise that right. We should remember "that the vast extent of the United States and of Maine has made railroads necessary to its general development. Without them, corn cribs would have been required to accomplish what they render possible in a decade. They have everywhere refashioned the methods of business, opened up new and productive sources of life, and have built up centres of industry that would not have been possible under preceding conditions. They have brought together centres of commerce separated by vast distances into active and continuous competition; and under their benign influence, districts remote from natural courses enjoy facilities of more favored places. Railroads have made the impossibilities of yesterday the possibilities of to-day. Upon their beaten tracks the poorest citizen travels in grander splendor than the monarch of fifty years ago. Distance is no longer an element to be considered, as regards either time or comfort. The traveler leaves us at dusk to-day; after the lapse of twenty-four hours we discover the person on his journey, a thousand miles away, carefully watched over, warmed, housed, cared for and, more than all, happy. Its effects more nearly and vitally the prosperity of the community than any other interest, than indeed of the Government itself. It supercedes every other form of conveyance, and determines the location of business centres, and vitalizes by its presence or blasts by its absence. Upon the care and skill exercised in maintaining and operating it, depends the safety and comfort of those who travel."

An Old Stager Gone.

Mr. Amos Rollins died peacefully at his home in Belgrade, on Wednesday of last week, at the age of 84 years, leaving a wife and one son. Mr. Rollins was one of the old stage drivers of the palmy days of staging, and was a most popular "whips" in the country. When he first came to Augusta, he ground plaster at Ellis brook, so called, about two miles from the city, hauling his rock there. He began to drive the stage on the route between Augusta and Bangor in 1824, about the time that the company commenced carrying passengers in a wagon. He drove about five years, and then went to Boston and bought the elegant four-horse coaches were put upon the route. Calvin Hamlen of China drove with him, and the two were for a number of years, one of that early period, who were the Jehus of the stage coach. A few years ago these two old men got together "in convention," which resulted in a meeting of the scenes of those early years, and compared them with this rapid, chain-lightning age. It was our privilege at that time to meet the old stage proprietors and that "convention." After leaving the box Mr. Rollins retired to a farm in Belgrade, a rocky farm which by his pluck and perseverance he made a farm, transforming them into compact and ever enduring stone walls, which divide regular sections of field and pasture. He had great physical endurance, and at the age of 80 he regularly visited Augusta market, bringing in his heavy loads of hay or fine specimens of his Durham stock for both the butcher and fair. A factor of breadth and intelligence. He was strictly temperate in his habits; no liquor ever passed his lips, no tobacco ever defiled them. He was a man incapable of meanness, he prided himself on the integrity of his word; his good fellowship was often called into requisition, and he never failed. Mr. Rollins married, formerly of Litchfield, has for several years carried on the farm, and kindly ministered to the wants of the aged couple.

Those who knew General Gordon best speak of him in the highest terms. His assassination in the Soudan has brought forth tender words, and beautiful descriptions of his benefactions. One says of him: "His house became school, hospital and almshouse. He rescued ragged boys from the gutter, and found places for them. He prayed with the sick and dying; he took part of the religious meetings; he taught in the Ragged School; he spent all that he had on the poor." Mr. Archibald Forbes, the noted historian, in a biography of Gordon characterized him as "perfectly unselfish, devoted ever to high personal aims, modest to a fault, careless of glory and reputation for their own sake, unswerving in his love for mankind, unfailing in his readiness to make any sacrifices of fortune or life whereby he may contribute to the advancement of his fellow-men; deeply religious, with a religion of love, the principle by which he feels to be a well-nigh intolerably heavy burden because upheld by a solemn sense of its responsibilities; a man truly without fear and without reproach as the most chivalrous of the knights of old seen in the light of the most fervid poet's imagination, Charles Gordon appears to us as a man wholly by himself, and strangely out of place in this practical nineteenth century. His single-hearted devotion to humanity has caused those who knew him best to regard him with absolute awe, a feeling not unlike that men felt and feel for Masaniel, or for the Founder of Christianity Himself, whose ideal of life has been so fully realised by these men."

Transportation of Trout and Salmon.

The bill reported in the Maine House relating to the transportion of trout and land-locked salmon, amends the press of two bills and no person shall take, catch, kill or have in his possession at any one time for the purposes of transportation more than fifty pounds of land-locked salmon trout or togue in all, nor shall any such be transported except in the possession of the owner thereof, under penalty of $50 for the offence and $5 for every pound of land-locked salmon, trout or togue in all so taken, caught, in possession or transportation in excess of fifty pounds, and all such fish transported in violation of this section, may be seized on complaint and shall be forfeited to the prosecutor. Whoever has in possession more than fifty pounds in all such fish shall be deemed to have taken them in violation of this section.

Eastern Maine Fair.

The bill that was reported in the Maine House, last week, incorporating the Eastern Maine State Fair, provides that the capital stock shall not exceed $50,000 in real estate, with improvements, etc., and $10,000 worth of personal property. The names of the corporators are J. P. Bass, F. O. Beal, Ezra L. Stearns, E. B. Nealley, A. L. Simpson, George W. Ricker, Henry McLaughlin, I. D. Fenderson, John Morrison, E. E. Parkhurst, B. A. Burr, George R. Lancaster, R. W. Murch, Thomas Henry, Benjamin Hilton, S. C. Hatch, James W. North, L. J. Morse, F. A. Wilson, L. Powers, H. H. Fogg, J. S. Wheelwright, Edward Coenors, James Tobin, J. T. Enos, Eugene Hale, H. Hamlin and F. W. Carr.

Last week Speaker Hamlin introduced in the House a resolution in favor of placing Gen. Grant upon the retired list, a report of the proceedings appearing in the *Whig* at the time. A copy of the resolutions were forwarded to Gen. Grant, accompanied by a note from Speaker Hamlin, which has elicited the the following reply:

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1885.

HON. CHARLES HAMLIN. *Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 7th inst. is before me. The action taken by the House of Representatives, in the Maine Legislature, I have seen in the papers, and for your part in presenting the resolutions favoring my restoration to the retired list of the army, I wish now to thank you.

Very truly yours,

Signed, U. S. GRANT.

In the Senator Sharon divorce suit at San Francisco, Judge Sullivan, Tuesday, gave his final decision, awarding Sarah Althea Sharon, the plaintiff, $55,000 counsel fees, and $2 500 per month alimony, dating from January, 1884. Geo. W. Tyler, chief counsel, gets $30,000, and Associate Counsel Terry, Flournoy and Levy $10 000 each, and Clements, advisory counsel, $9 000. From this decision there is no appeal. Sharon is given until March 9th to pay the money.

A lodge of Good Templars was instituted at Dexter, Monday evening, the 17th inst., by Messrs. Munson and Dow. There are over forty charter members, including the clergymen and some of the very best people of the place.

Horrible Affair at an Insane Asylum.

Twenty-eight raving maniacs were turned to death in the insane department of the Blockley Almshouse, on the west side of the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday night, in a conflagration which needed nothing to make it the most horrible disaster of the kind ever known in the history of the city. The fire originated in the wing of the old building of the insane department, which was south 400 feet to a similar wing to the one in which the disaster occurred. In this north building, where the fire broke out, there were 60 separate cells for violent patients, 20 on each floor; in addition to this there was a larger room on each of the three floors in which cots for 13 men were placed, all of which were occupied when the fire broke out. On the second floor opposite the central cell of the row of separate cells on the north side of the corridor, which runs from east to west, was a dry room heated by steam. This room, which was about 10 feet square, was directly alongside the middle stairway leading to the floors above and below. Here the flames originated, but from what cause is not now known. At the time there were insane patients in each of the 20 cells on each of the three floors.

Joseph Nadine occupied a room adjoining the stairway and the drying room, with about 20 other quiet patients, when about 7.50 o'clock he saw smoke issuing from the door which opened into the wing. In which the cells were situated. He ran to the big iron-grated door fronting on the main corridor of the building and cried out "Fire!" Joseph Schroeder, the attendant of the ground floor, says: "As soon as I heard Nadine cry I rushed to the foot of the stairway and after a short attempt to check the fire at once set to work to get out the patients. First I unlocked the door of the room in which Nadine and his companions were, they ran out at once. By this time the flames were gathering in fury, and dense volumes of smoke were ascending into the upper stories. I succeeded in unlocking the doors of all the cells on the first floor, although with difficulty, and succeeded in some cases in getting all the inmates out. I had not time to look after them further than to run them into the yard, for the flames were getting so fierce that it was almost impossible to breathe in the now fiercely burning building. The smoke in the upper stories was so thick that breathing was impossible. While I was getting the men out below, the attendant, Mr. Strain, was doing the same for the inmates of the second floor. I met Mr. Hanna, the night watchman, who was helping, and we went up to the third story, but were driven back by the flames, which had forced their way through the stairway and were creeping along to the cell of the doomed inmates. We ran around to the other stairway near the new buildings on the west, and by that time some firemen had arrived. All the inmates had been gotten out of the second story, so that there remained about 28 on the third floor; 20 in the cells and eight in the large common room on the west end. The inmates that were not destroyed, wandered away, and were picked up here and there. The bodies of the victims were carefully laid in plain pine boxes and placed in rows in the dead house, where they were viewed by the coroner. Most of the victims horribly mutilated and some so charred that nothing but a black shapeless mass was left. The loss to the buildings amounts to about $150 000. They were erected in 1830 and were only partly insured.

For the Maine Farmer.

Items of Interest.

Henry Carville, Farmington, recently killed a hog one and one-half years old, that dressed 576 lbs.

W. H. Manter, New Sharon, the past season made at his mill nearly 3000 gallons of cider for vinegar, from apples raised in his own orchard. He has about a ton of dried apples on hand, prepared in his dry house. Has disposed of something more than 50 barrels of picked apples, his grafted trees being young, really just coming into bearing.

J. N. Libby, Temple, has a young orchard of about 1000 trees, the oldest of which were set 17 years since. Leading varieties, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Roxbury and Golden Russet, King of Tompkins and Fameuse. He sold the past fall 500 barrels, 61 of which were Fameuse.

D. H. Smith, Farmington, has a colony of bees that were swarmed May 29th, since which time this new one has put out three new colonies, all of which are in good condition. Seven new colonies have been obtained the past season from two that were wintered one year ago.

Mrs. Lucy H. Tyler, Hilton, has a colt foaled May 13, 1883, out of a Winthrop Morrill mare, sired by Ed. Allen's stallion, 14 black, 15 hands high, weight 850 lbs. when 17 months old, a nice looking colt that took the first premium at the Franklin County Fair.

C. B. Dunn, New Sharon, has a very promising stallion colt sired by Waugh's Young Palmer Knox, three years old, jet black, weight about 1100 lbs. He also has two the same age, sired by Thompson's Joe Hooker, and a yearling sired by the Hinds Horse, a good lot of colts.

Geo Hopkins & Son, New Sharon, the past season raised something more than 100 bushels of yellow eyed beans, 50 bushels from one acre, dressed only with hog manure, spread.

Chester Greenwood & Brother, West Farmington, have manufactured the past fall 40,000 "Champion Ear Protectors," 19.000 of which were sold to one party in Dubuque, Iowa. They are also manufacturing Greenwood's "Universal Lathe Wheel," for jewelers, dentists, &c.

Z. H. Greenwood, Esq., Farmington, has recently opened an office in the Hill village, representing the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. of England, Imperial Insurance Co. of England, Northern Assurance Co. of England, also Etna of Hartford, Home, N. Y., Phœnix of Brooklyn and Phœnix Insurance Co. of Hartford. Mr. Greenwood has been in the business for years and gives personal inspection to all risks taken.

C. S. A.

Superior Court.

At this court, now in session in this city, the following business was transacted the past week: John Dally vs. C. G. Throing. Action on an account annexed for twenty-six rides from China to Vassalboro, $26 00. Verdict for plaintiff, $9 52. Herbert Blake vs. F. H. Peck. Action on a poor debtor's bond, plaintiff claiming $13 00 and interest. The case goes to the law court. Levi Lashus vs. Charles B. Sturtevant. Action for damages in a horse trade. Plaintiff's writ claimed. Verdict for defendant. W. H. Richmond vs. Loring Foss. Action on account annexed for lumber, boards and shingles, $46 45. Verdict for plaintiff, $29.36. Lucy H. Tyler vs. John Dunphy, W. P. Young, attorney for plaintiff; Clay & Clay, attorneys for defendants. Action on the case brought under chap. 27, sec. 46, of the revised statutes, known as the civil damage act. The plaintiff claims that on the 24th day of March, 1883, and 25th day of October, 1884, the defendant, at his saloon in Gardiner sold her husband, Elbridge Tyler, quantities of intoxicating liquors, upon which he became intoxicated, was committed to jail in the first instance, and paid a fine in the second, whereby she was deprived of her means of support, and suffered great pain and anguish of body and mind, shame and mortification on account of his intoxication and arrest, for all of which she claims damages in the sum of one thousand dollars. The defence claims that during the time mentioned in the plaintiff's writ, the defendant had lease of his said saloon to one Sylvester Tyler, and had nothing to do with the business carried on in said saloon, and that if said Tyler obtained any liquor in said saloon, (which, however, is denied), he is not responsible for the same. Verdict for plaintiff for $80".

Our Searsport correspondent writes: Thus far, we have had a hard winter; snow held off late, and when it came it heaped up in piles. Farm produce rules rather low, there will be a good home market for hay; many of our best farmers will have to buy hay. Better buy than sell. Feb 10th had a very heavy rain which left the roads in very bad shape. It has been very tickly in this vicinity this winter. Many of the oldest inhabitants have died; seven in this neighborhood, whose united ages reach six hundred years.

The Sager Matter.

The interesting article by Mr. Smith, recently published in the *Farmer*, in reference to the crime and execution of Joseph J. Sager, has elicited many favorable comments, especially from our older readers. Hon. L. E. King of Caribou, sends us for examination, a pamphlet issued by the friends of Sager, containing an account of the trial, and some of the writings of Sager. Following is the sentence of Judge Weston in full:

JOSEPH J. SAGER:—After a full and impartial trial, defended by able counsel, assigned at your request, a jury of your own selection have pronounced you guilty of the murder of Phebe Sager, your wife. It was not perpetrated in an unguarded moment, under the influence of excited feelings. The means resorted to are evidence of a deliberate and settled purpose of heart.

She had recovered from recent sickness, and had resumed her usual avocations. And there is reason to believe that you had violated your marriage vows; and that you witnessed with pain every indication in her of returning health.

In the morning, you left the side of your unsuspecting victim, bent upon her destruction. It was holy time. A day consecrated by God to his more immediate service. You mingled for her the poison you had long premeditated. She arose from her bed, lit up and come to him, through his dear Son, Jesus Christ, whose blood was shed for the remission of sins. O merciful God and heavenly Father! look down from thy throne and accept thy sinful servant, and pardon his sins, and save his soul, for the sake and merits of thy dear Son, our blessed Savior and Redeemer. Sinner as I am before thee, I must see the awful eternal Judge, who tries the very reins; who needs no other evidence, for he has himself been witness to every act and thought of your heart, your soul, sitting in judgment upon me, and when he is strict to mark iniquity, boy shall I answer for one of a thousand. And if I cannot answer in this world, language will be speak to me. Lord, as these things at present stand, I can expect no other language than that of condemnation. O, thou God of my salvation, my only hope in this world, and my only consolation, by my sins be girded about, my lamp burning, and mine ears be still watchful for the [blessed] signal of thine arrival: [that my glowing soul may with gladness spring to meet thee, and be strengthened by death to bear those raptures of glory, under the ecstacies of which, feeble nature would ex-expire.

The brothers and sister of the prisoner visited him in the jail for the last time on the evening before his execution, and the mother and one of his brothers, on the day before. The last parting embraces and dying counsel of a humble, penitent and heart-felling son and brother, sensible of being just on the verge of eternity, under circumstances so peculiarly affecting, is a scene which language fails in the descriptive power and in silence leaves for feeling mothers, brothers and sisters to imagine. But in this cup of sorrow there was consolation and joy mingled. To his mother he said, "O, mother, I have been an undutiful child, have disregarded your good advice and caused you much sorrow, but God I trust, has forgiven me, and though we shall meet no more on earth, I hope we shall meet in heaven where there will be no more sorrow nor crying." Embracing his sister, he said, "O, my dear sister, you are the one to whom I am next akin, and have ever been to me as a bosom friend, to whom I have freely told my afflictions and confessed my sins. Try to reconcile yourself and our dear mother, and believe me innocent; for with my dying breath I can safely say I am. If I were guilty we would never part till I had confessed it to you, but I am not guilty; no, I am not, God knows my innocency, and you will in heaven, and I hope and trust to meet you there; for my friends' sake, I sincerely hope the truth will be known while you live.

We did not witness the shocking scene at his execution; but it was witnessed by thousands. Many who went to see this sight with a firm belief of his guilt, when they saw his composed demeanor, and heard him say at the very last, "Glory to God, I am innocent," were staggered in their minds; a secret something seemed to whisper to their consciences, Surely this was a child of God; it seemed a prodigy in human nature, which many attempted to account for by supposing he indulged a secret hope of being reprieved at the very last; which supposition is entirely without foundation; as none of his friends ever encouraged him to indulge such a hope, and it is contrary not only to what he wrote, but also to what he said to his most intimate friends.

Maine Agricultural News.

—Mr. Editor: I take much interest in reading the Maine Farmer, and especially the department devoted to the poultry. Will some one kindly inform me through the Farmer how to build a poultry house to accommodate thirty hens? And oblige a boy. *North Monmouth*. Irving Mac.

[Our friend will find a description of a hen house, given by our poultry editor, on the fourth page of last week's *Farmer*.]

—The St. Albans Cheese Association had their annual meeting Jan. 31, for the purpose of electing the officers for the ensuing year. Fred. L. C. Dillingham, Sec'y; Daniel Foss as Director, and R. W. Webber as Treasurer. The factory has run this past season as a factory. They are going to run it as a cheese factory this season. The patrons have come to the conclusion they want some good cheese, and they are willing to pay for the coming season to make cheese.

—The owners of a majority of the stock of the skating rink at Richmond, have concluded to convert the building into a cannery for packing corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, tomatoes and all kinds of fruit, such as apples, pears and berries.

—Editor Farmer: Mollie Allen by Ethan Allen, Dam Mollie Buford by thoroughbred Hickman, by Wagner, foaled this morning a very fine chestnut stallion colt by Fearnaught, Jr., with small star in face and one white hind foot. This colt is the one that I name in stake with Gen. Hilton and Mr. Nelson, to be trotted when two years old, stake $600.

Respectfully, E. L. Norcross.

Manchester, Feb. 14, 1885.

—The Portland Packing Co. are making canning preparations to begin up corn at the Monmouth factory, for the coming season.

—Some 5000 barrels of apples have been sent from Monmouth station this winter.

—Worthy Master Robie has appointed Hon. Adolphus Libby, Monmouth; Hon. Charles V. Pinkham, Esq., of Chesterville, and Mr. Abel Thompson of New Portland, County Deputies of the Maine State Grange.

—At a public auction Saturday, the West Oxford Agricultural Society sold their grounds near the depot, to Eben Weeks, J. E Hutchins and George R. Bean, for the sum of $1,000.

—St. Albans Grange, P. of H., have secured a lot and will build a hall on the same during the coming season.

—Within the past few years the egg traffic of Canada has developed into an important item of trade. The shipments for 1884, amounted to 100,000 dozens; showing an increase over last year. The principal shippers are Messrs. Wm. Dean & Co., and Uriah N. Small. Messrs. Ward and Stewart are largely interested in trade, and keep light peddlers constantly employed in the interior of Megantic, Beauce, Arthabaska and Harcock counties, in exchange for which the product of the hennery is an important consumption of barter, being readily available for cash.

—Just now the demand for potatoes at Presque Isle is quite good, and buyers are paying from ninety cents to one dollar per bushel.

—Bees in Aroostook county, have wintered nicely so far. Although the spring months are the most critical time, the beekeepers are very hopeful, as there has been an abundance of choice, well ripened honey.

—Eureka Grange at Mapleton, is prospering finely. New members are constantly joining, many delinquent members are coming back.

—Charles G. Whittier of Caribou, the past season, has threshed 10,786 bushels of grain; 841 bushels of it was wheat, which was sown on land, in which there is little more than 26 bushels to the acre. He also threshed 64 bushels of wheat from 2 acres on his own farm. Can the West beat this for results?

—Mr. Editor: The cold weather and the very bad roads have had a tendency to make small grange meetings for the last six weeks. It is a fact worthy of notice, that of the 30 to elect officers for several weeks, but the elements have beaten them so far, though they hope and expect to make connection in time, when they will report to the Union. The same reason that has operated against the county grange, has affected all subordinate granges, and there will be a small list of them that will report under the sentence of death; and O, unhappy creature, of what death! What will the end of these things be? That thing of this terrible nature, we shall not know, that my soul shall be torn away from this languishing body, and my body return to the dust from whence it was taken. This is indeed, the end of all flesh.

In this off cing character has God, through all nations, and in all ages of men, writ n the awful register and memorial of his holy abhorrence of sin, and righteous displeasure against it. But alas! all this solemn pomp and horror of dying is but the opening of the dreadful scene. It is but a rough kind of stroke, by which the sinner is brought to the cross, and there led out to torture, as a bullock to execution. The king amidst all the splendor and dignity with which he will then appear, shall say: "Bring my foes who would not—Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." O kind and indulgent Parent, if any there be on earth that spare my only sister, and my brothers and relatives, and my sister's dear little children, and sisters-in-law and their little ones, and O heavenly Parent, may the shedding of my innocent blood be for their spiritual and everlasting good. O my God, every good and perfect gift cometh from above, and every affliction thou sendest is for our good, if we would but receive it as such. Parents, watch and pray over your children, for it is a great charge and duty entrusted to you; be their head, even as Christ is head of the church. Strive and labor all that you can to give them education, and let me say pray of you to bring them up in the admonition of the Lord, not forgetting to send them to meetings and sabbath schools, for such are to be your companions, and if you are not young men, I pray that you will be obedient to your parents; you know not what anxiety and care they have had over you, and how they have longed for you to be particularly your mothers; I say to all of you that have mothers living, adhere to all their good counsel, let everything in your power to make them happy and comfortable; you little think or imagine their feelings for you, and what they would do for you in distress.

O, my dying friends, you have assembled here to see an awful spectacle, such a one perhaps you never witnessed before, and it is to be hoped never will again; to see a young man launched into eternity. O my God, my prayer to God is, that you, spectators, never may harbor a single thought in your hearts of murder, much more to do it, or be instrumental of causing it to be done. I believe and ever have, that God gives, and taketh, and blessed be the name of God. As I stand on Holy Book, it is God's power, not men's, to take God's prerogative in their own hands. I hope and think, this deplorable sight may be the means of converting many of you, O my God, that it might all of you, who are unconverted. What a happy circumstance would it be, and one gratifying much more to have my [innocent] blood shed in your presence; as I declare myself before my Maker, that I have got to give an account at the bar of God, in which I am innocent of murder, or of being accessory to it. So help me God.

Oh, be with me, my God, into the end of this mortal life; and give me, while waiting for thy salvation, to be doing thy commandments, by my loins be girded about, my lamp burning, and mine ears be still watchful for the [blessed] signal of thine arrival: [that my glowing soul may with gladness spring to meet thee, and be strengthened by death to bear those raptures of glory, under the ecstacies of which, feeble nature would ex-expire.

The brothers and sister of the prisoner visited him in the jail for the last time on the evening before his execution, and the mother and one of his brothers, on the day before. The last parting embraces and dying counsel of a humble, penitent and heart-felling son and brother, sensible of being just on the verge of eternity, under circumstances so peculiarly affecting, is a scene which language fails in the descriptive power and in silence leaves for feeling

A Friend.

City News.

—Rev. Mr. Gledhill is ill from over work.

—The Lenten season began yesterday (Wednesday.)

—It is better to look down on roller-skating than to look up at the rafters.

—The Augusta Masons, buried on Sunday, with Masonic honors, their late brother, Isaac B. Howe.

—A retired clergyman exemplified muscular christianity, last week, by sawing a cord of wood on a wager!

—The slippery experiences of the past week commenced us to a street commissioner who has plenty of "sand."

—P. C. Dolliver and C. C. Hunt have been drawn as jurors for the March term of the Supreme Judicial Court.

—Several candidates for baptism are offering themselves to the communion of the First Baptist church.

—Chas. Diplock has a Plymouth Rock chick, hatched Aug. 24, last, which has just laid an egg weighing 3¾ ounces.

—The county commissioners were to open the bids for work on the court house extension, last evening.

—During the past year twenty-four people from Portland have been committed to the Insane Hospital, this city.

—The Hon. J. E. Moore of Thomaston, will give a "familiar talk" on Rome and Athens before the Y. M. C. A., on Monday evening next.

—The Universalists of Maine and New England are quite generally asking for a Biography of the late Rev. Dr. Quimby. The work could be well done by his widow.

—The State encampment, G. A. R., is now being held at Rockland. The delegates from Seth Williams Post are Mr. R. W. Soule, Col. H. G. Staples and Dr. G. W. Martin.

—The boys' branch connected with the Y. M. C. Association, are collecting a library, those having books to spare can forward them to the youth will confer a favor by sending them in to the rooms.

—There is a deep religious interest at the Methodist church, and several have recently come forward for prayers. Rev. Mr. Bradlee, the pastor, has fully recovered from his recent severe illness.

—Weston F. Milliken of Portland, Thomas Lambard of Augusta, and Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, have been appointed by the President as commissioners on the Augusta public building.

—At a meeting of the Harry M. Stinson Camp, No. 4, the following officers were elected: U. G. Soule, Capt.; Walter Wyman, 1st Lieut.; William H. Hopkins, 2d Lieut.; B. F. Harris Jr., Chaplain.

—Some enterprising dry goods or clothing dealer ought to take time by the forelock by engaging the post office quarters, to take possession after the fire, and thereby get a building. It is by far the best location in town.

—To-day, Russell Eaton, Esq., formerly of the *Maine Farmer*, reaches the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birthday. He is enjoying a peaceful and serene old age, with faculties in full play, and is able to attend to business with his accustomed activity.

—The action of the Maine Legislature, on Tuesday, in facetiously instructing the Hon. Seth Millikin to procure for the member a snow shovel that he might dig his way to the Capitol building, cannot be tortured into a compliment to those who have charge of our highways.

—In the House, yesterday, on motion of Mr. Heath, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed to be engrossed relating to the general government, and to each and every of the several departments of the government building. The bill will pass the Senate to-day.

—We always like to note the success of Augusta boys, although they be now far away from home. Mr. Geo. F. Burbank, formerly of this city, is general manager of the advertising department of the Northwestern Farmer, published at Fargo, and also reporter, at a large salary, for the Fargo Daily *Argus*.

—The following officers of Capital Lodge, I. O. G. T., were recently installed: C. T. Bagley, W. C.; Nellie F. Whitten, W. R H. S.; Hattie M. Fuller, W. L. H. S.; Nellie Jones, W. V. T.; Lutie A. Beale, W. S. S.; Ida B. Bagley, W. F. S.; Mrs. Lucy Robbins, W. F. S.; E. F. Pinkham, W. T.; Annie T. Robbins, W. C.; George Fox, W. M.; Lottie Jones, W. D. M.; Bertha Whitten, W. I. G.; Chas. Bagley, W. O. G.

—A rich treat awaited those who attended the lecture by Col. Jacob Kemple of West Virginia, in Representatives' Hall, Tuesday evening. It related to the experiences of this disciple of the Blue-Jacket, and was a good deal of time in Washington, chasing the phantom of a consulship, and returned home a disappointed man. This lecture was delivered in a dry, caustic and original manner. The Colonel is an orator of much power and versatility.

—A full attend

Kennebec County News.

old meeting-house at Riverside, ro', was burned last week with all nts.

dge of Good Templars has been or- at North Sidney, and is in a flour- ondition.

leg of Elvaro L. Carter, which shed by a heavy stone at the Hal- granite yard, Tuesday of last week, utated Monday.

J. B. Hawes of Bangor has ac- he call to the Congregationalist Winthrop. He has supplied the few Sundays, and made a most impression.

farm buildings of William Brown ville were burned Monday night. arly all their contents, including dred tons of hay, twenty sheep, sehold stores. Loss $4000; insur- 00. Cause of fire unknown.

ert Conforth, Esq., one of the best en in all of Oakland, died suddenly k. He and his daughter resided in alone, and the latter went to as usual in the forenoon. On he found her father dead, having ly breathed his last shortly after rture from the house.

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annual meeting of the Kennebec iving Co. was held at Gardiner The following officers were

ent—Elias Milliken, Augusta; rer—William Philbrick, Skowhe-

—D. C. Palmer, Gardiner. ors—Elias Milliken, Augusta; Cal- man, Fairfield; Charles Lawrence, ardiner; Oscar Clark, Carratunk; haw, Greenville.

ew charter, the special provision h is that the logs at Chelsea shall ted by the company in the future ed by each party separately as in , was accepted.

alumni of Kent's Hill Seminary meeting in Portland, last week, at W. W. Harper presided. The fol- officers were then elected:

ident—John J. Perry of Portland. President—Rev. R. L. Green, ton, Mass.

tary—Rev. Roscoe Sanderson, n.

urer—Dr. Thomas Fillebrown, .

utive Committee—Rev. H. P. Tor- D. LL. D., Kent's Hill; Dr. H. M. dsmouth; T. A. Josselyn, Esq., ton, Mass.; Rev. J. S. Hall, Kent's Hill; . L. Daggett, Strong.

een thirty and forty thousand stu- ave gone out from this institution, ave been becomes distinguished ch and State, and the association ut with every prospect of making nd success. They are to have an end dinner at next commencement.

Winnegance Notes.

fall pilings which were driven near- ty feet into the mud for the purpose ding the large booms of logs in Win- creek from blockading the channel, en worked out and toppled over n the united action of the tide and esars. Adams & Perry bought 4 000 spruce which they have towed to market this winter. The largest il ice pond in Maine is said to be the Phipsburg Center, which contains 0 acres, and has recently improved graphical appearance of that immedi- cality. A petition containing some gnatures has been signed by the ele- of Phipsburg for the appointment of Timothy Burgess as tide waiter at uth of the Kennebec river. An of- ing made to revive the old Win- Lodge, I. O. of G. T. Mr. Charles who for many years has received tinguished reputation of being the ckle builder in the New England, is now at work on a frame for Minott's new er; the tanks will hold 900 gallons ld stores. Loss $4000; insur- 00. Cause of fire unknown.

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Items of Maine News.

Penobscot bay is frozen over.

Mayor King of Portland declines a re- nomination.

Thus far Maine has had $3,087,008 from the Treasury department for public build- ings.

Edmund B. Mallett of Freeport, by the death of an uncle, resident of New York, has been left over $500,000.

John B. Dascomb has been chosen Presi- dent of the First National Bank of Skowhe- gan, vice Abner Coburn, deceased.

The Grand Lodge "Knights of Honor," of Maine, held their annual meeting in Waldoboro, yesterday (Wednesday.)

There are 994 boys of Portland who have voluntarily signed the triple pledge against intoxicating liquors, tobacco and profanity.

Mrs. W. H. Trundy of Winterport, drop- ped dead Wednesday at a neighbor's house, where she had gone to prepare a child for burial.

Captain Hewey of Rangeley, whose lake steamer Mollyctukamunk was burned last fall, is building another of similar size and style.

Thieves entered the store of Frank Sher- man, Camden, Monday night, and stole a small amount of change from the money drawer.

Wm. Hillard, who was recently shot at Bethel by F. E. Carpenter, is in a critical condition, neither of the bullets having been extracted.

Three cars of a freight train on the Maine Central were smashed the other day, near the fair grounds at Lewiston, by the cars uncoupling.

The acting Comptroller of the Currency Tuesday extended the corporate existence of the Richmond National Bank of Richmond, to Feb. 23, 1905.

A new post-office has been established at Smithton, in Waldo County, five miles south- west of Frankfort. Ephraim Bragdon has been appointed postmaster.

The corporate existence of the National Village Bank of Bowdoinham, and the Newcastle National Bank of Newcastle, has been extended to Feb. 19, 1905.

At a special town meeting in Houlton, Thursday, it was voted to build the pro- posed water works, the vote standing 176 in favor to 92 opposed.

Lucille Yseult Dudley was arraigned in a New York police court, Monday, on charge of shooting O'Donovan Rossa, and held in $3,000 bonds. The case will go to the grand jury directly.

Considerable excitement exists in Mans- field, Ohio, over the failure of the Exchange Bank of Belleville, an adjacent village, and the absconding of the cashier with $75,000 belonging to depositors.

Robert Bonner says: "Blair has given up Chester Park at Cincinnati, and leased Belmont Park, near Philadelphia, where he will take Maud S. as soon as mild weather comes. I expect great things of Maud S. in the coming season."

Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, of patent medi- cine fame, has been released from the Norristown, Pa., Insane Asylum. The physicians who pronounced him sane, and his wife's untiring efforts to secure his liberty have at last been rewarded.

The Belgian steamer, Westernland, from Portland for Marseilles, has been reported as insane, his hallucination being that he is a wheat dealer engaged in gigantic specu- lations.

Mr. John Rooney of Brunswick, was thrown down with a week ago by a cow in the yard. He was seriously injured, and pneumonia setting in he died on Tues- day. His age was 85 years.

Ida I. Jordan of Stetson, is suffering from a singular case of blood poisoning, caused by getting a splinter under her nail. Fears are entertained that her hand and possibly her arm will have to be amputated.

Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Howe, of the 17th United States infantry and sta- tioned at the Maine State College as Military Instructor, has been promoted to First Lieutenant. Lieut. Howe is a fine officer.

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The channel between Pierce's Island and the main land west of the island, in Kittery, was frozen over on Thursday for the first time since 1872. The ice extended to an unbroken sheet from Union wharf to the first Newcastle bridge, and below the bridge as far as Badger's Island reach.

The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, now at Newport, accomplished great results on her last cruise up Long Island Sound. Among other vessels rescued were the schooner Charles and Willie of Rockland, Pine Island for New York, which was found on Jan 9th, stuck fast in the ice. She was towed to Hart Island.

On Tuesday morning Feb. 3d, between six and seven o'clock, the citizens of Blue- hill were somewhat startled by what ap- peared to be the shock of an earthquake, and on Friday night a repetition of the same, and one, many were awakened by the same peculiar sounds. The shock Friday night was more distinct and in some cases shook the houses.

Capt. Twing of Kennebunk, was wounded in the arm at the time of the war, about twenty-four years ago. The injury did not heal, and of late the wounded discharge of his wound has weakened him so that it has shown very plainly on his mind and constitution. A few days ago while in Portland, he accidentally fell on the ice and striking on the back of his head suffered contusion of the brain. He remains in a very critical condition.

Patents issued to Maine inventors under date of Feb. 10th, furnish the Farmer by Winfield S. Choate, solicitor of Ameri- can and foreign patents and counsel in pa- tent cases, 162 Water Street, Augusta, Me.: No. 311,064 Wm. C. Cutler and Alexander M Cutler, Bath, jib furler; No. 312,149. Gilbert H. Monroe, Thomaston, seeder; No. 312,150, Gilbert H. Monroe, Thomaston, harrow; No. 312 180. J. Hinson & Brack- ett, Leeds Junction, stone jug.

James Dorgin was at work, with others, filling Manton & Durgin's ice house on the Lithgow estate, Bangor, Monday afternoon, and in passing along the run used in getting the

Items of General News.

Queen Victoria is ill, and has been unable to leave her bed for the past few days.

The wife of Minister Lowell, at London, is at the point of death.

New York's directory contains 300,029 names, which indicates a population of 1,500 145.

B. B. Hotchkiss of Connecticut, the in- ventor of the Hotchkiss cannon, died in Paris Saturday.

General Graham with a force of 11,500 men is to march from Suakim to the seat of war in Egypt.

The Dominion government has obtained loans amounting to $8,500,000 in England and $2,500,000 in Montreal.

The influx of Mardi Gras visitors at New Orleans, has fairly begun. Incoming trains are crowded and the city is rapidly filling up.

The backbone of the strike of the carpet company's operatives at Lowell, is broken, and a large number of the operatives have returned to work.

The fact that Khartoum has fallen and that Gen. Gordon is dead, is now generally accepted, conflicting rumors to the contra- ry, notwithstanding.

Several members of the Illinois legisla- ture are snowed up on the railroads or at home, and it is believed no vote for U. S. Senator will be reached this week.

La Patria, a Mexican journal, vouches for the truth of the phenomenon of a woman in the City of Mexico giving birth to seven children in one day. All died, but the mother lives.

It is reported that Gen. Gordon's last message to Wolsely,—"I can hold on at Khartoum for months,"—was preceded by the question, "What are you coming for? I have not asked for you."

The President has approved the act to authorize a retired list for privates and non- commissioned officers of the United States army who have served for a period of thirty years or more.

Lucille Yseult Dudley was arraigned in a New York police court, Monday, on charge of shooting O'Donovan Rossa, and held in $3,000 bonds. The case will go to the grand jury directly.

Considerable excitement exists in Mans- field, Ohio, over the failure of the Exchange Bank of Belleville, an adjacent village, and the absconding of the cashier with $75,000 belonging to depositors.

Robert Bonner says: "Blair has given up Chester Park at Cincinnati, and leased Belmont Park, near Philadelphia, where he will take Maud S. as soon as mild weather comes. I expect great things of Maud S. in the coming season."

Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, of patent medi- cine fame, has been released from the Norristown, Pa., Insane Asylum. The physicians who pronounced him sane, and his wife's untiring efforts to secure his liberty have at last been rewarded.

The Belgian steamer, Westernland, from Portland for New York, has put in at Fay- Answerp for New York. Loss part in ex- tensive cargo, and insurance. The vessel is insane, his hallucination being that he is a wheat dealer engaged in gigantic specu- lations.

Mr. John Rooney of Brunswick, was thrown down with a week ago by a cow in the yard. He was seriously injured, and pneumonia setting in he died on Tues- day. His age was 85 years.

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The Maine Legislature.

In Senate, Thursday, bill to amend the charter of the Kennebec Log Driving Co., was passed to be engrossed. Bill reported from committee to incorporate the People's Trust Co. Report from committee recom- mending the building of fire proof vaults at the State House. Passed to be en- grossed—An act to amend sec. 13, chap. 116 of the revised statutes relating to wit- nesses fees in Probate Court; an act to amend sec. 127, chap. 11 of the revised statutes, relating to schools for the deaf; an act to confirm and make valid the or- ganization of the Monson Railroad, and to authorize the extension of the same; an act to authorize the town of Dresden to re- build the lower bridge, so-called, on Eastern river; an act authorizing the Haynes & DeWitt Ice Co. to build piers and wharves; an act to amend sec. 3, chap. 205 of the private and special laws of 1883, entitled an act to incorporate the Port- land Trust Co.

The House, Thursday, refused to join in a committee of conference on engine officers, deeming that each county delegation knew their own business best. Favorable re- ports from committees: On bill an act pro- viding for the taxation of Life Insurance Companies; bill an act to repeal sec. 5, 6 and 7, chap. 30 of the revised statutes re- lating to the bounty on bears and wolves; an act authorizing the extension of the Bangor and Katahdin Iron Works Rail- road; on bill an act to incorporate the American Turning Co., to issue preferred stock; an act to incorporate the Eastern Maine Railroad; on bill an act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. Passed to be engrossed—An act to establish a standard weight for a barrel of potatoes; an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Harrison Mutual Fire In- surance Company; an act in favor of the Maine Central Institute.

In Senate, Friday, reports of committees were received: An act to amend the char- ter of the Penobscot Log Company. An act to provide for the holding of county teachers' conventions. Adverse reports were made on petition to set off a part of Hebron and annex to Paris; to set off Island of Damariscove from Boothbay and incorporate the same into a plantation; to amend secs. 34 and 35, chap. 40, R. S., re- lating to fish and fishing. An act to amend chap. 341 of the private laws of 1871, entitled an act to incorporate the Pe- nobscot & Lake Megantic Railroad Com- pany, which came from the House amend- ed and passed, and was given a passage in concurrence by a vote of 19 to 2. Passed to be engrossed—An act to authorize the Indian Paper Manufacturing Company to issue bonds; an act to authorize the Lewis- ton & Auburn Horse Railroad Company to make a loan; resolve in aid of the Chil- dren's Home of Bangor. Senate adjourned to Monday.

In House, Friday, a resolve was intro- duced providing that $1,600 be appropri- ated for paying the years 1883-84-85, the expended equally in each county where a co-operative butter association or factory shall be established, and that the board of agriculture shall see that the money is justly expended. Adverse reports were made on petition to have a part of St. Al- bans incorporated as a city; on petition to set off a portion of Hebron to Paris; to amend sec. 3, chap. 40 of the revised statutes relating to fish and fisheries, was passed to be engrossed.

In Senate, Wednesday, the amended bill for the protection of lobster traps was passed. Bills were introduced authorizing the Bangor and Katahdin Iron Works Rail- road; on bill an act to authorize the Lewiston Water Power Co., to issue preferred stock. Resolve authorizing the Governor and Council to assist in entertaining the Na- tional encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and other distinguished guests, and appropriating $10,000, was passed to be engrossed with but little op- position.

In House, Saturday, passed to be en- grossed an act to incorporate the Eastern Maine State Fair; an act to incorporate the Bangor Horse Railroad; an act to re- peal an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of King-bury; an act to regulate the erection of posts and lines for the pur- poses of telegraph.

In Senate, Monday, resolve in favor of the Maine Central Institute was passed to be engrossed; also an act to incorporate the People's Trust Co. and resolve in fa- vor of the Reform School Bill. An act to fix the salaries of the Judge and Register of Probate for Knox county was taken from the table, the question being on pass- ing the resolve to be engrossed. Refused a passage.

In House, Monday, the agricultural experi- ment station bill was taken up and amended as follows: Insert after the words "of any kind" in line 3, sec. 9, the words, "or bone," so that the line as amended will read, "or of fish waste or bone, when sold or offered," etc. Laid on the table, and Thursday assigned for its further consider- ation. An act to amend sec. 3, chap. 3 of the revised statutes relating to the election of selectmen, was passed to be engrossed.

In Senate, Tuesday, the following bills were passed to be engrossed: An act to enable the city of Belfast to build and maintain a free bridge over tide waters; an act to authorize the American Turning Co. to issue preferred stock; an act to in- corporate the Harrison Mutual Fire Insur- ance Co.; an act to provide for the holding of county teachers' conventions. Resolve in favor of the Maine College of Agri- culture and the Mechanic Arts was amended by striking out the item of $15, 000 for a new building for natural history and agriculture, and was passed to be en- grossed.

In House, Tuesday, a committee of con- ference was passed on clergymen vote of 77 to 37 against the bill. Bill an act to amend Register of Probate for Knox county. Committee reported ought to pass on bill an act to authorize the taking of birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes. Committee on Judiciary reported legislation inexpedient on bill relating to the expe- diency of amending sec. 9, chap. 16 of the revised statutes relating to the fees of jus- tices. Also, report ought not to pass on bill an act to amend sec. 4, chap. 69 of the revised statutes relating to marriage and its solemnization. An act for the protection of lobster traps was finally passed to be engrossed and adopted. The following amendment: Insert, after the word "action" in the eleventh line, the words "or indictment," so that the line as amended will read "shall be maintained, action or indictment shall be maintained, etc." The bill was passed to be engrossed. An act to amend chap. 40 of the revised relating to fish and fisheries, was passed to be engrossed.

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Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Guardian Angel.

There was a time I knelt before the Angel of Gifts,
And pleaded with hands uplifted, "Give me this,
This love, this blessed light for lonely hours,
And all my life, my gifts, my talents shall be yours.
But crown my life with this most perfect bliss,
My haughty soul shall kneel your feet to kiss;
And I will toil and strive, till all compete
I bring life's golden sheaves to lay them at your feet."

The dewy eyes looked into mine, the Angel smiled,
Put forth its hand, oh! how my heart beat wild,
I trembled, in very bliss made me afraid
Its love would be too great, this gift for which I prayed.

But Minerva at her right hand whispered low,
"She must not have it, tell her No.
I have a crown to place upon her brow
"Tis brighter far, but 'tis not ready now."
And so the Angel hand was laid upon my head.
"I'm not for bliss, lone one," Minerva said,
"Though hard may seem the stern behest
Minerva cannot err, 'tis for the best."

But from my torn heart burst the wild, mad cry,
"Oh! Angel, Angel, thou can'st not deny,
Duty is her god, and for its iron creed
She crushes human hearts and heeds not how they bleed.

"Hush! child, Minerva's love bounds all your life,
And nerves your hands for daily toil and strife.
And those whom love all blessed gifts would send,
But looking down through coming years she reads the end.

Be patient, patient child—she knows,
And future years her wisdom shall disclose."

My soul grew calm though all looked drear,
The Angel's Presence was still near,
And they hold love, truth, all great gifts sublime,
And so, I wait with the Angel's time.

Bankport Centre. EDITH J. ABBY.

Our Story Teller.

A MOTHER'S BOY.

A New England Incident.

"Mother!"

The full, boyish voice rang through the quiet house. The mother, sewing in her sunny chamber, heard but did not answer; she knew by long experience that the call was only a courtesy, sent on in advance to announce the coming of him whose feet were even then bounding up the stairs, and who burst into the room with all the noise it is possible for an active boy of fourteen to make in that simple act.

"Mother, Uncle Charlie is going blue-fishing and wants me to go with him; may I?"

Her eyes rested upon him a moment before she gave consent. He was "the only child of his mother, and she was a widow." His father and several others of his kindred, lay beneath the waves. Perhaps she thought of them as she gazed so fondly upon his face, glowing with health and animation. But he had spent half of his life in and upon the water; she did not think of refusing his request—only added to her consent a hope that he would be careful.

"Oh, mother! there isn't a bit of danger with such a sailor as Uncle Charlie; besides, if I do get tipped over, I can swim to shore; why, I could swim from here to the Neck!"

Frank turned to go, but paused; perhaps the mother's brow grew heavy; he came shyly to the back of her chair, and, leaning over her, kissed her forehead hurriedly and then ran away. The unusual caress warned her heart and the thought of it was a comfort to him before the day was over.

Captain Charlie was waiting, and they started briskly for their walk of a mile to the shore. The captain was a young man still, but a sunstroke received while on duty in a hot climate, had disabled him from active service, and indeed from any prolonged or violent exertion of any kind. Frank liked nothing better than to be with him; he had many stories to tell of foreign countries and hair-breadth escapes at sea; besides, he could tell interesting stories of his father, his brave, noble father—of whom his mother could not speak without tears. Frank had been very little older than Charlie. He could remember a few brief visits, when he had come like a good Providence with wonderful gifts, and the few weeks of his stay had been one joyful holiday-time, with visits and merry-makings, the little boy always at his father's side, "to get acquainted," the captain said. Then had come the parting, and Frank could not up of months and weeks and days, until his return. Alas! the last reckoning had ended in the bitterness of despair.

But sorrow, thank God! cannot stay long with the young, and Frank, walking by his uncle's side, with many a skip and bound of overflowing life, was as happy as he could be. Before they reached the shore they saw a man with lines, apparently bent on the same errand as themselves. They recognized him as one Josiah Smith, a man of many occupations beside that of a fisherman.

"Going blue-fishing, 'Si?" said the captain, as they came up to him.

"Ya-as, of I can find a boat; it's a good day for't," drawled shiftless 'Si.

Captain Charlie thought of the wife and two little children dependent on his very uncertain earnings, and good-naturedly offered him a place in his boat, which was accepted, and they were soon off and ready for business.

Boys, did you ever go blue-fishing? If so, you would have said there could not be a finer day for the sport than Frank and his uncle had taken. It was a cool day in early autumn; the sky was deeply blue, the sun often obscured by flying clouds, and the ocean unusually calm. Frank felt, as on a day step into your boat, give all the sail she will carry, let out your lines astern, then, as the boat bounds along, the greedy fish jump at the bait, and you have nothing to do but to take them in as fast as you please. Is not this better than to float leisurely about, hour after hour, in the company of fishing worms?

The sport proved to be all that the day had promised. Back and forth through the bay the boat flew—the fish shouted behind; the fishers had all they could do to attend to the lines, and did not notice that the clouds became darker and more threatening, until a puff of wind struck over so much that the water poured in over her side.

"We must haul in sail!" cried the captain, springing up and shouting out orders to Frank, who, unhooking a fish, and the slow-moving 'Sish.

Too late! Another and a stronger gust completely capsized the boat, and her three late occupants struggled in the water. Of course they could swim—no boy nor man in the little sea-coast town of Dunkirk could not—and they made for the boat, which floated keel up, and supported themselves as well as they could upon the sloping bottom. The next thing to do was to take a survey of the situation and determine what was best to be done. They were in the channel, distant about three-quarters of a mile from the main shore, and somewhat nearer the "Neck," a long, sandy cape, inclosing the bay upon the northern side.) The water was intensely cold, and so was the wind as it blew upon them wet to the skin. No other boat was out—their only hope seemed to be that some one might see them from the shore and come to their rescue. But how could this be done? What hope sustain them? How long could they keep their hold with this icy numbness coming over them?

They waited—at first full of impossible plans for escape, then silent! Who can tell what thoughts came to their minds in those fearful moments? Frank remembered those of his brothers, yes, and his father before them. He wonders if the sea would be his grave as it was theirs!—and the poor fisherman, as he saw death in a mocking form, the warm, clinging arms of his babes around his stiffening neck? But Frank's thoughts were all of his mother, swelling his boyish heart till it seemed as if it would break, as he fancied the bitterness of her grief if he never came back to her. The town's-people often called Frank "mother's boy," not only because he had grown up under her sole care—and it was evident he was the one precious thing she had to live for—but also because of certain neatness in dress at all times, and gentleness and refinement in his speech and manners, which might have come from that constant womanly influence. They knew that his character might lack the manly virtues of courage and decision; and even his schoolmates, when the love of teasing was very strong, would call him "mother's baby," or "Franky," laying an insulting emphasis upon the last syllable, so that he begged his mother to call him by any name which did, unless in a moment of tenderness the old baby name slipped from her tongue.

If the veteran seamen of the place could have known to see the vessels of this forlorn and shivering trio, what hope of rescue would they have found in a disabled captain, the inefficient Smith, or the boy, who, according to their reasoning, "would never be good for much, brought up so soft by women?"

The clock in the steeple of the village church struck; the sounds were faint, but they could count the strokes.

"Uncle Charlie," said Frank, "is that twelve o'clock?"

"Yes."

"Don't the tide turn about this time?" asked Josiah.

"It has turned," replied the captain; "it is ebbing now."

"Then," cried Frank, "we'll drift out to sea; everybody will be home to dinner now; no one will be likely to come to the shore for an hour, and perhaps no one will see us to-day."

"Frank," said his uncle, earnestly, "keep up your courge—don't give up. My miserable head is beginning to whirl, and I may drop off soon; but hold on—think of your mother, Frank, and keep afloat as long as you have your senses."

But even while he spoke he felt how slender was the chance that the poor mother would ever see her living darling again.

The mention of his mother called up before the boy her gentle face as he saw it last, smiling at his boast of swimming from the "Neck" to the shore. He had never heard that any one ever performed that feat; but would it be possible to swim from the boat to the shore, through the icy water and the wide belt of entangling eel-grass? It did not seem so far to the "Neck," and there was no dreadful eel-grass on that side to catch his feet and drag him down? but the nearest point was fully two miles from the light-house, the only inhabited house there. He might reach it alone, but could he be so mean as to leave his uncle without an effort to save him, and poor 'Sish, too?

"Uncle," said Frank, "I am going to swim ashore, here are right opposite Capt. Wentworth's; I can swim ashore, get his dory and come after you and 'Sish. I think I can do it; at any rate, I can't hold on long in this way, and I shall soon be too numb to swim."

The captain was silent—what could he say? To go or to stay seemed equally dangerous; but Frank, loosing the hold of one hand, was already working his stiffened fingers, and trying to throw off his boots in readiness for a start.

"Go!" said his uncle "and God help you."

And God did help him as he threw himself into the angry waters and struck out for the shore. He felt resolute and confident. wasted no strength in uncertain hurried movements, but with a deliberate and steady stroke went on. The tide being almost at the flood, he passed through the entangling eel-grass with less trouble than he had feared; on, on, strokes after strokes, the shore seemlog to grow no nearer, until, at last, with one final, desperate effort, he reached the shallow water; his feet touched bottom, he staggered toward, and fell on the sand.

Hardly a minute would he take for rest—the others must be saved. He sprang up, waved his hands toward the distant boat to show the men that he was safe, and looked about—no boat in sight; he ran up the sands to the boat-house and pushed at the door—it was locked!

Here was a difficulty he had not foreseen; it would take at least twenty minutes to reach the house. He sprang up, ran to Gates, was grasped by the hand and shook by the shoulder, but he hardly thought of all that—he laid determined hands upon the boat, and it moved a little.

Impossible as it would have seemed to him at any other time, the boat was then launched; he took up the oars—his work was almost done, but he must not rest yet, and with straining muscles, he retraced his way over the rough water. His uncle almost fell into the boat, with the words: "Frank, you have saved my life. I could not have held on longer."

"But where is 'Sish?" asked Frank.

"Poor fellow! I'm afraid he's gone. He declared that if you could swim home he could. I begged him to wait until you could take us off, but I could not keep him. I think he went down just on the bar yonder."

Frank shed bitter tears; it was hard to give up a life he had done so much to save.

They took up the oars and pulled slowly to the shore. Frank went directly home, sending what men he met at once to the shore; while the captain walked to the nearest dwelling, borrowed dry clothes, and returned to the shore to direct the efforts made to recover their unfortunate companion. Accordingly the neighbors were started from their afternoon quiet by the sight of Frank, a few wet garments clinging to him, running as full speed toward home. There of course he was received with great surprise and his story heard with exclamations of deep sympathy and thanks, while grandmother and mother rubbed him and brought dry clothes and hot drinks, and finally put him to bed among soft blankets, where, tired out, he soon fell asleep. His mother watched him for a short time as he lay warm and rosy, and then, thinking of the dangers he had run, of the hundreds of little rings upon his dear head, safe upon the pillow at home, instead of on the seaweed under the waves; then recalling very little of his father, she threw her sad errand of sympathy to poor Mrs. Smith; and the two widows, each with a baby upon her lap, wept together. In a few days all was forgotten but well. Of course he was a hero among his playmates, and, indeed, in all the village; but he bore his honors in moderation, and that the occasion was again called him by the old insulting names.

And is this all? No; his mother keeps as a precious treasure, shining out from a bed of satan in its case, a silver medal awarded by the Massachusetts Humane Society to Frank P——, for courage and perseverance in saving life. She showed it to me last summer; and as I looked into her face, with its habitual look of sadness, but glowing then with pride in her boy, I felt that I would like to add to the inscription, after the name so deservedly honored, these words: "A Mother's Boy."

Choice Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

Benedict Arnold.

The early history of our country presents us with two characters who rose by force of talent and apparent devotion to the country's cause to an eminent position, and high appreciation among the people, but who by subsequent misconduct came to be executed and condemned, and their memory consigned to infamy.

The first of these was Aaron Burr. Talented beyond most people, he rose almost to the first place in the gift of the nation. Culminating there, he descended to be subjected and to die despised, hated to excess, but the measure being advised by Gen. Lincoln, a sufficient forces was sent.

Arnold went with all his might into the battle. He would put himself at the head of a body of troops and lead them to victory, and then gallop off to another and perform the same feat. And thus he continued till his horse was shot under him, and himself wounded. At this juncture an order arrived from Gates for Arnold to withdraw from the battle, "lest he should do something rash." Says the historian "He did indeed do something rash in the eyes of military discipline. He led troops to victory without the order of his commander." And another says: "It is really a curious fact that an officer, who had really no command in the army, was the leader in one of the most exalted and important battles of the Revolution." There are some who readily aver that without what Arnold did the campaign on the American side would not have been a success. Though this is doubtful, it is evident that at least success was owing as much to him as to any other officer in the army. But who shall trace his downward progress? Who shall analyze his feelings and point out the steps by which he descended to infamy? Denied recognition for his valor, maligned by those who had the ear of Congress, doomed to banishment from active service, cooped up in a military post, he had leisure to brood over his wrongs and form the desperate determinati n that proved his ruin. Who shall say that under the same circumstances he would not have done the glory for his misfortunes and condemnation for his crime. A lesson is here: If our brilliant statesmen and brave soldiers had but possessed a requisite of high and holy motive, instead of occupying the positions they now do in the mind of posterity they would be shining forth as brilliant stars in that galaxy of great men to whom we look for the power and prestige of our great nation. ALBERT PEASE.

Schuylerville, N. Y.

Lassoing a Grizzly.

The moon was nearly full. It was one of those marvelously clear nights such as the connection of dry air and moon gives when the moon seems like a ball of quicksilver hanging in the sky only half a mile away, when every cliff or scar or jutting crag in the mountain stands out and overhangs the mountain's base, and the deep shadows of the canyons seem solid hills of jet trying to overtop the giant mass beside them. About 250 yards away, upon the leeward side of the dead cow, the party halted and tied their horses, while some of the men went ahead on foot to reconnoiter. Behind a little knoll, a hundred yards or so from the bait, they stopped. Over the dead animal half a dozen coyo es were snarling and feeding, but no bear was in sight.

Then a shout away when there was a sudden lull in the noise of the coyotes, and they began to sneak away from the bait. The crack of a rifle sounded, too, in the chaparral, and in a minute a huge mass of shaggy blackness emerged. At nearly 2 o'clock in the morning the bear had finally decided to eat, and started toward the carcass.

Quickly the men went back for the horses. The horses knew as well as their masters what was coming, and each one trembled like a leaf as the great horse hair girth was "clinched" as tightly as the long running strap could draw it. Don Francisco Wachado, one of the owners of the rancho, was selected to make the first throw. They rode quietly up to within about 150 yards, and then, like a flight of arrows, the six horses shot toward the game at the impulse of the spurs. If such a charge be not "into the jaws of hell," it is very much like it. Certain it is that more men can be found to volunteer for the charge of the Light Brigade, than to lead such a one as Don Francisco led.

At the clatter of the hoofs the bear rose with a savage growl from his supper. Right up to within fifteen feet of the brute rode Don Francisco, with his brother, Don Juan Wachado, and the rancho foreman close behind him. Another brother, Don Jose Wachado, and two other horsemen split off and pressed upon the other side of the victim. Wheeco, he-e-e, went the lassoes, and each rider's head as he approached the bear; whizz went the noose as it flew from his hand With a faint sip it fell over the bear's head, and by the time the other end of the rope was wound around the horn of the saddle and the noose drawn tight with a sudden jerk. The bear, instead of being pulled off his feet or his head down the riata, made a rush for Don Francisco, but the quick horse he rode sprang forward fast enough to keep the riata right, and in a moment another noose, from the hand of Don Jose, dropped over the bear's head from behind; but it also went under one foot, making the noose come over the shoulder. Vainly the horse set himself back upon his haunches. No horse could hold such a hold as that, and Don Jose had to drop his riata.

Don Francisco now had to jerk the bear sideways so as to get him off his feet or to get him to raise his feet so that they could be easily noosed by his companions. His horse sprang beneath the spur like a snake from its coil, but the riata tightened on a weight so horse could overthrow. Meanwhile soon after noose aimed for the brute's legs whizzed through the air. But he would not keep a foot clear of the ground long enough for a successful throw, and his movements were so irregular that it was impossible to base calculations upon them, so as to cast the loop in time. But in a moment more zip came another loop over the bear's head and fell full around his neck. As it tightened he rose upon his feet, while both loops were pulling in opposite directions. In a twinkling his paws were bound, and then in a moment he had them both in his mouth. Such strength surprised and alarmed his persecutors. The air was filled with Spanish ejaculations, and the worst of it was that both fore paws were now so protected that neither one could be loosed. Amid the "Carrajo!" "Carrambas!" "Que diablo es esto!" one of the riatas, frayed and cut half in two by teeth and claws, parted beneath the strain, and before another cast could be made the second one gave way. The great bear was free again, and two of the best hands were empty.

But the bear was free for but an instant. A very incarnation of fury, he began the rush at Don Jose, who se horse wheeled with a whirl that would have landed an ordinary rider in the claws of the enemy. Jose was a good rider, however, and reining and raging, another noose came with a sudden snap around his head, catching in his mouth and tightening as he instantly bent his teeth and behind his ears. As he reared upon his feet another one fell over his head upon top of the first one, and before the two he was jerked over backward, and then there was a wild confusion of horses and men and ropes and bear and Spanish interjections and cries of "Agarra la pie," "Tira la cola," "Cuidado la cabeza," etc. Before one of his feet could be secured he had so cut the second riata around his neck with his claws that it gave way with a terrific jerk, and then he was again upon his feet. The noose in his mouth still held, and as he raised one paw to get that loose, sip landed another loop right over the head, and with a twinkle the last riata was outstretched, pulling the bear so that he raised the hind foot upon the other side. Quicker than it can be told, the last noose was thrown, the dextrous fling from Don Francisco and outstretched. Another riata was cast over his head, and by the aid of two horses he was jerked down on his side, and the riatas on his feet he was swung around. A horseman stood ready in front and another behind, each with riata in short coil and ready to throw, prepared to pick up the two loose feet. The front one was snapped the first time he raised is clear enough from the ground for the noose to slip under, and then the bear was cut, stretched and the bear fell upon his belly, the last foot was taken in a twinkling and the monster lay spread out upon the ground as flat and helpless as a dead frog.

His hide was on exhibition for months at Los Angeles and was the wonder of all the boys there. His head is more than the strongest man in the party could lift clear of the ground, and his weight was estimated at 1,800 to 2,000 pounds.

Young Man of the Old Testament.

While in ancient times men lived to a greater age than now, they seemed to develop as early as the young men of the present age.

Then as now their characters were formed before they were twenty-five. Kings, generals, prophets and teachers, were found among those under twenty-five years of age. Let us notice a few prominent characters who were prominent in the Old Testament, with so much truth, good or bad, nothing concealed. The modern biographer usually dwells on the good qualities and passes over the weak points of his subject, but not so with the Bible.

As an example of early piety and of one who "Swerved neither to the right hand or the left," was Joash, who at the early age of years of age when he commenced to reign; he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord. He purged the land, cast down the images, and broke down the altars of Baalam. He reigned for thirty-one years, and the people mourned at his death. He remembered his Creator in the days of his youth.

As an example of obedience and truthfulness we have Samuel. When he thought he heard the voice of Eli, he obeyed quickly. He obeyed the call repeatedly, and was finally rewarded wi h a revelation from the Lord. He told Eli all. Kept them in his sanctuary. Proved to be a good ruler, never oppressing the people. Samuel made a good ruler, for he had first learned to obey, himself.

Saul became quite disatisfied and wanted a king, so Samuel chose for them a young man, Saul, a goodly person, tall and shoulders above the people. When the Lord desired to make the altars rise from the Philistians, he chose David, a ruddy youth of fair countenance. As a grand example of how good con uers faith from the inner sight of the heart, and how strong and brave by God, David will always stand. The people did not expect this stripling to prevail against Goliath, but he did; and in his own rude and unpretentious manner. So our choice at blessings often come in the opposite direction from which we are looking. Truly God moves in a myst rious way. His wonders to perform. As a pattern of righteousness, faithfulness and purity, we have the young man Daniel who "faced the dangers and terrors of a horrible death rather than omit his daily prayer. But the God to whom he prayed did not forsake him. He was delivered from the mouth of the lions.

When God is for us who can be against us? As an example of true friendship, we have the beautiful character of the young man Jonathan. A prince not only at birth but at heart. Where we might expect jealousy we find a self-sacrificing friendship. The shepherd boy is set up over the royal prince, yet Jonathan loved him as his own soul, and risked his own life to save David's. As a fearful warning to those who unscrupulously seek their ends by unscrupulous means, we have the young man Absalom, a beautiful young man, without blemish from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, with wonderful opportunities and talents, he used them for his own destruction.

Revengeful by nature, he slew his brother Amnon, cunning and crafty, he plotted with Joab that he might see the king and obtain forgiveness Ungrateful for his forgiveness, he commenced an underhanded, yet adroit way to steal the hearts of the people of Israel. A skillful politician, success seemed to crown his efforts for a time, but what a tragical end of his ambitious career. Caught in the limbs of a tree by the very hair of his head, of which he was so proud; and finally slain by Joab, with whom he had been engaged in former intrigues. Nor can we pass this dramatic incident without noticing the deep love of the father, David, for the erring son. Rebellious against his father, and hostile to the throne and death to him. The last words of David were to the captains, "Deal gently with the young man for my sake." Oh! the hope of the parent that goes out to the wayward child!

So we may see that whether a Joseph who kept the ten commandments and was made king of Egypt, or a David who for long sorrowful inherited the throne of an eternal kingdom, or an Elias who was jealous for the law and taken up into heaven, or a Daniel who for his faithfulness and purity was delivered from the mouth of lions, or an Absalom who by his treachery worked out his own destruction, in all ages those who put their trust in God and kept His commandments were not overcome, while disobedience brought on punishment and sorrow.—*Watchman.*

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

A great attraction—A magnet.

A lumberman is mentioned in an exchange as having his coat-of-arms painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin motto, "Vidi," which by interpretation is, "I saw."

A young man entered an illustrated newspaper office the other day and applied for a position. "Can you draw well?" asked the publisher. "No," said the young man; "but if I had the well I could draw water."

He didn't use the elevator going down stairs.

The revengeful man now opens the front door of the street car to let the draft in on the fat woman who crowded him out of his seat last summer.

Motto for cobblers—Now, awl together.

Ungrateful—For a person to say that a bright coal fire hasn't a grate full look.

It is said that truth lies at the bottom of a well. Well, where is that well? But the saying is false. Truth never lies—anywhere.

Several thousand California trout have recently been placed in Pennsylvania streams.

A Spanish scientific commission is inquiring into the causes and effects of the recent earthquakes.

A charming young girl accompanied by her octogenarian great-grandmother, who is all that the name implies, enters a dry goods store.

"How much is this ribbon?" she asks of the polite young clerk, who has bounded agilely over several counters to wait upon her.

"A kiss a yard!" replies the young master, gallantly.

"Give me ten yards then. Grandma'll pay you—she always settles the bills when we go shopping."

It is rather a severe commentary on a barber's profession for him to die heirless. O, say can you see by the dawn's early light What you failed to perceive at the twilight's last gleaming?

A cranky concern that through the long night,
Has tossed and tumbled all yours you slept, was so saintly and streaming?
The silly patches so fair,
Round, three corners'd, and square,
Give proof that the lunatic bee quilt is there.
O, the cry of a mental lunatic in the night!
And maid, wife, and widow are bound as its slaves.

Poultry Department.

Matings.

No farmer or breeder should longer neglect to make his matings for the coming season. We care not what the breed, or how completely they are mixed, there are always to be found hens that produce the best, and are of the most desirable shape. We believe in certain breeds, that they are better than all others, but we do not advise every farmer to stop the use of what he has and invest in something else. There is no flock but can, by careful selections, be greatly improved during the year 1885. If one can afford to change the stock, or to introduce a male bird from some of the better strains, so much the larger will be the per cent. of profit. You can thus realize in one season what it will take several to accomplish with your own stock. The time has come to make up the breeding pens, and o ly the best should be allowed to enter into them. Those hens that all winter given a good supply of eggs, and proved their value as producers, should be selected to breed your layers from; but care must be made to consult variety in the matings. Don't breed from those that have a cat and owl cannot see in total darkness? A cow has only eight hoofs and eight dew claws. Will Clara Moran please send some of her receipts for knitting edging, and A. McCaslin for cooking? I have three brothers and one sister. We do all kinds of farm work and knit and sew. JANNIE.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a girl twelve years old. My home is in St. Stephen, N. B. I have two sisters and three brothers. My father is employed in the lumbering business. We are spending the winter with him here on Wiseataquork stream, Piscataquis County, State of Maine. is being one of the tributaries of Indian river. There are five families living here. We have a school, and I practice on the organ which we brought with us. There are three logging camps one hundred and fifty horses employed cutting and hauling logs. The name of the firm is Tracy & Love. Please send patterns for narrow lace. MAUD TRACY.

Piscataquis.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR SIR: I am 15 years old, and am going to school now. I have a little receipt for popping corn that perhaps you would like. Take a kettle and a piece of lard about the size of a small hen's egg; put the kettle on the stove and put the lard in the kettle, and let the lard melt; after the lard is in, take about a pint of corn and turn it into the kettle, and stir the corn until it commences to pop; then cover the kettle up till it is done popping. I think it much better than it is popped with a corn popper. I hope that all will try this new way and see if they like it. So good bye. A. L. CUMMINGS.

Livermore Centre.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I am a little boy twelve years old. I live in Augusta, four miles from the city on a farm. Father has eleven head of cattle, eighteen sheep and two horses. I have a flock of hens, one hundred sheep and two turkeys. Last year I kept one turkey from which I raised twelve little ones, and in the fall sold them for one dollar each. I received twenty dollars and forty-two cents. I go to school, we have a nice teacher; I like him very much. I study arithmetic, grammar, geography, spelling, writing and reading. I have two sisters older than I am. SILAS C. JACKSON.

Augusta.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I am a little boy 10 years old, and live on a farm. My father has taken the Farmer for most thirty years. He went to school last fall fifteen weeks; I study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. My teacher's name is Mary F. Huston, she has taught two terms, and I hope she will teach another one. I have for pets a heifer, her name is Daisy; a kitten, name is Tiger; and a dog, his name is Jack. My name is JAMES A. SANBORN.

West Bath, Feb. 7, 1885.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a little boy 8 years old. I have got one sister and no brothers. I live on a farm. Besides the horses, I have a calf nine months old, and he gets 4 feet 11 inches; his name is Jumbo. I went to school this winter. My teacher's name is William Mason; I liked him very much. I read in the fourth reader and study arithmetic, geography, spelling and writing. I go to district No. 5 spring, summer and fall, and to district No. 9 winters. Will Mildred Harding kindly inform me through this column how she knows that a cat and owl cannot see in total darkness? A cow has only eight hoofs and eight dew claws. Will Clara Moran please send some of her receipts for knitting edging, and A. McCaslin for cooking? I have three brothers and one sister. We do all kinds of farm work and knit and sew. JANNIE.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a little boy nine years old. I live on a farm. I have a boney—her name is Queenie—and have two cats; their names are Trot and Pinie. We have two cows; their names are Speck and Daisy. We have a horse; his name is Chub. I went to school 10 weeks this winter, and did not miss a day no was not tardy. I read in the fourth reader. We had very good teacher; her name is Eva Wo dcock. GEORGE A. MCCARTER.

Cushing.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I am eleven years old and live on a farm. I went to school ten weeks this winter and did not miss only one day. My teacher's name was Annie Clark; I liked her very much. I will tell you what I study; arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, writing. I have a pet cat; his name is Robbie. I can knit and sew and help mother lots. I have only two sisters; my eldest sister died of a short time ago. We miss her very much. LURA A. FOGG.

Limerick.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl 11 years old. I have been going to school eleven weeks. I forgot three more. I have two sisters and one brother. I study arithmetic, geography, gra mar, spelling, and I read and write. I never wrote for the paper before, but if this is printed I will try and write again. MIRA CHADBOURNE.

Princeton.

Young Folks' Column.

For the Young Folks' Column.

The Old Bruce Mill.

What has become of the "Old Bruce Mill",
That stood so long down under the hill?
Methinks I should find it standing still;
For the timbers were stout, and massive, too,
And its cranes were each a foot or more through,
Cut from the woods that around it grew.

Why! my friend, haven't you heard before,
How, in the spring of '84,
The Kaskiskeag, usually so mild,
Became, one day, a torrent wild,
And would not be stilled by the simple song
That for all I had sung to fi so long.

It crushed the dam with its awful might,
And without questioning if it were right;
Flung great logs and the bridge aside;
Hurled forth in mad the mill,
Bearing with it the old "Bruce Mill."
That, you think, should be standing still.

W. B. H.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS: Although I am not a little girl, perhaps you and the kind editor will let me fill up a short space in your columns. I want to tell you about a kitten we have that opens doors. The way she does it is to jump up and put one paw in the handle and push. It only took her a short time to work the latch-string. Then she will pull the bottom strip from post to post, and six inches above the ground. Nail the next strip exactly eighteen inches above the first, and six inches above the second, and so on, every eighteen inches above that, will consequently be two feet from the ground. The third (or top) strip should be nailed three above the second, or five feet from the ground. Now, nail to the bottom strip a piece of board, say four feet long; one half lath will be two feet in length. Let the bottom touch the ground. Nail the lath to the two strips, the bottom of each lath, of course, being on the ground; the top of the lath is nailed to the second (or middle) strip. Place the half laths one inch apart, which will keep in the chicks and not let them out. Have the gate high, as I noticed that you have a strong, close, good fence, with the cross strips only eighteen inches high, and six inches only between the cross strips on the ground, but the fence is only two feet high.

Having made the fence only two feet high, but close and strong, you now desire height. This is made of the whole lath, which is nailed to the middle and top strips, but instead of being only one inch apart, as in the bottom, they are nine inches apart. In a square fence, this would be the form. As a pattern of righteousness, faithfulness and purity, we have the young man Daniel who "faced the dangers and terrors of a horrible death rather than omit his daily prayer. But the God to whom he prayed did not forsake him. He was delivered from the mouth of the lions.

When God is for us who can be against us? As an example of true friendship, we have the beautiful character of the young man Jonathan. A prince not only at birth but at heart. Where we might expect jealousy we find a self-sacrificing friendship. The shepherd boy is set up over the royal prince, yet Jonathan loved him as his own soul, and risked his own life to save David's. As a fearful warning to those who unscrupulously seek their ends by unscrupulous means, we have the young man Absalom, a beautiful young man, without blemish from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, with wonderful opportunities and talents, he used them for his own destruction.

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CUTICURA.

Mrs. Smith's Case, and what the Rev. Mr. Kinstry has to say about it.

TO THE PUBLIC: I have been a fearful sufferer for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Rheum, Psoriasis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discouraged that *I used to die at times.* I have been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crimson. It would commence in small white spots, which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep, but if I attempted to heal them, or soon after their first appearance, they would burn and run a gather until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so inflamed as to crack and look fiery and angry, and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable.

I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not stoop myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid $100 in a single instance to a physician, but have ever obtained only temporary relief. Although helped for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as bad, if possible, as ever, and during the winter of 1881 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last fall, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I felt somewhat a little encouraged from their favorable opinion of them, to try their virtues. About the second week of July last, I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I began to see a perceptible improvement, and now, (Oct. 1,) I am about as good as new, and can say Rest is to me flesh of a child.

MRS. BENJ. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received.

B. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1882.

L. C. MCKINSTRY,
Minister of the Gospel.

LATER.—I have seen Mrs. Smith recently and believe her to be entirely cured. L. C. MCKINSTRY.

Sold by Advent Ch. Conf., P. Q., Nv. Fl. and Nv. N. H.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1881.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, and CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

CATARRH

THE Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blos soms, etc., called **Sanford's Radical Cure,** for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler $1.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—*Med. Times.* "The best we have found in a lifetime of practice."—Dr. Pepper, Phila. "After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—*Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa.* "I have not found a case it will not relieve at once."—*Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.*

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

THIS IS THE GENUINE!

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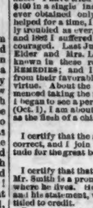
SEE THAT STRIP OVER CORK IS UNBROKEN. *Our Guarantee on every bottle. Purchase anything Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight In Gold!*



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Cordrola HEMORRHAGES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BLEEDING Nose, Mouth, Stomach, Lungs or Piles, Internal or External. (Use these if you will tell you all about it.

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3	Crying Colic, or Teething Colic
4	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis
8	Toothache, Faceache
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods
13	Croup, Hoarse Cough
14	Salt Rheum, Eruptions
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains
16	Fever and Ague, Chills
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding